

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

INDEX
APR 20 1914
INDEX
Illustrated and Descriptive

Catalogue
of
fruit & Ornamental
Trees

Vines, Shrubbery,
Roses, Bulbs, Etc.



Phoenix Nursery Co.

Delavan, Wis.

Telephone 193

APR 20 1914

INDEX

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

INDEX

Catalogue

... OF ...

Fruit and Ornamental ... Trees ...



INDEX

Small Fruits, Peonies
Hardy Border Plants
Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.

PUBLISHED BY
ROCHESTER LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Notice to Customers . . .



1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

2. Buyers ordering by letter, should write out their orders plainly, on a separate list, and not on the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarder.

4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.

5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good, and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.

6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality. We will cheerfully give our personal attention to all such orders, and our customers can depend on getting, not only the best varieties, but those that are best adapted to the location.

7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

Our list embraces a careful selection of the best for the several seasons and those that have proved worthy of general cultivation.

SUMMER

✓ **Caroline Red June**—(Red June)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

Early Harvest—Medium, pale yellow, fine flavor, sub-acid; very productive. July.

Red Astrachan—Large, crimson, juicy, with rich, sub-acid flavor. Bears early; hardy, July.

Sops of Wine—Deep red, flesh white, sub-acid, fine eating. August.

Sweet Bough—Large pale-green, flesh sweet, with rich flavor. July to Aug.

Tetofsky—Medium, yellow, striped with red and heavy bloom; juicy and acid; very hardy. August.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and finest early summer apple grown. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large, pale yellow, sub-acid, a very early bearer and entirely hardy. This variety is one of the best market sorts.



Yellow Transparent

AUTUMN.

Alexander—Large, deep crimson, sub-acid; hardy and productive; poor quality. Fall.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A large, beautiful Russian apple, round, streaked red on yellow ground; tender, juicy, very acid. Fine for cooking. Bears early; productive. Sept.

Fameuse (Snow)—Medium, deep crimson, flesh very white, tender, crisp and juicy, sub-acid. A popular dessert apple. October.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow, rich, and juicy, delicious, sub-acid. October and Nov.

Gravenstein—Very large, round, yellow, flesh tender, juicy, crisp, aromatic, sub-acid; first quality. September.

Maiden's Blush—Medium, pale yellow, red cheek, fine quality, sub-acid. October.

Rambo—Medium, streaked and splashed with red, rich, sub-acid. Fall.

Red Beitigheimer—A valuable German variety. Fruit very large, skin pale yellow, covered with crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid. A free grower and good bearer. September.

Western Beauty—Large and handsome; roundish oblate; waxy-yellow shaded with carmine in the sun. Excellent quality. A fine apple.

WINTER.

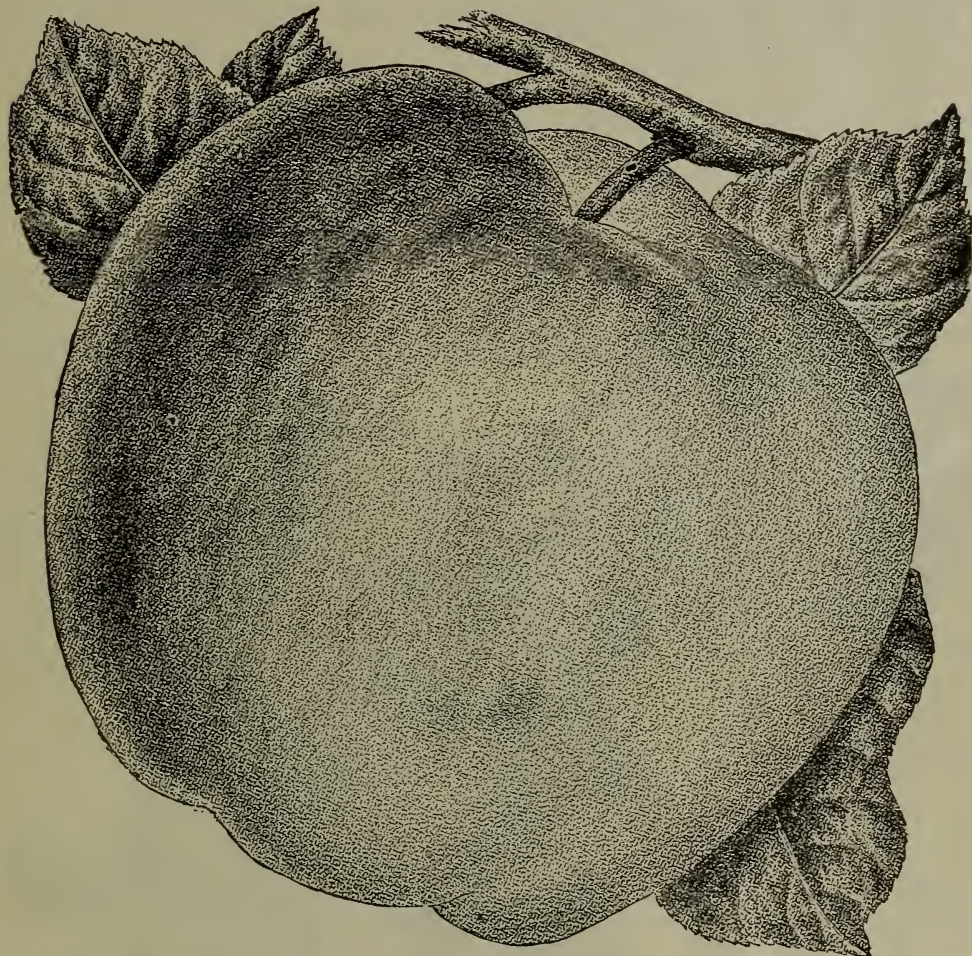
Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig)—An Arkansas apple resembling the Wine Sap, only larger; medium size, dark red, flesh yellow, firm and crisp, sub-acid; very productive. Recommended as a long keeping market apple for the Middle Southern and Western States.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, skin deep red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Very vigorous and productive. The best all-round winter apple for New England and the Northern States. Keeps splendid. December to March.

Ben Davis—The great market apple of the West and South, largely planted also in the East. One of the best for profit. Very early bearer and yields an immense crop of large sub-acid bright red, fine shaped fruit. The apple is of poor quality, but its attractive color, size and shape, make it sell. It is a splendid keeper and fine for cooking. December to April.

- Bellefleur**—Large, oblong, yellow, tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; fine quality. December to February.
- Bismarck**—An apple highly prized for its wonderful productiveness and early bearing. Color deep yellow shaded with red, size very large, flesh yellow, tender and juicy; fair quality; excellent for cooking. Season early winter. It often fruits at two years old.
- Boiken**—A long keeping winter apple, size medium to large, with snow white, fine grained flesh; skin light yellow, shaded with red. The foliage is very thick and healthy, enabling it to produce fine fruit without spraying. An excellent dessert apple. November to June.
- Cooper's Market**—Medium, conical, yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous. December to May.
- Dudley's Winter** (North Star—Winter Duchess)—Much like Duchess, only it is a winter apple, less tart and better quality. Perfectly hardy in the coldest climate. Originated in Northern Maine and there considered their finest apple. Valuable for the north.
- Gano**—Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.
- Golden Russet**—Medium, very tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; high quality. October to January.
- Grimes' Golden**—Good size, yellow; high quality, hardy. November to March.
- Hubbardson Nonesuch**—Medium, red striped, tender, juicy; productive; good quality, highly recommended. November to March.
- Jonathan**—Fruit medium roundish; skin yellow nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower; valuable. October and November.
- King**—An apple of the largest size; deep red, round, flesh yellow, juicy, acid, tender. A light bearer; always in demand and brings the highest prices. A first-class apple for export, as it ships and keeps well. Not prolific enough to be as profitable as some others. November to March.
- McIntosh Red**—A very fine apple of the Fameuse class, hardy; large, dark red; flesh white, very tender, splendid quality. A prolific bearer, November to February.
- Northern Spy**—Too well known to need description. Crisp, tender, high quality, fine shaped, beautiful coloring. Red, usually striped, sub-acid. Takes 12 to 15 years to come into bearing, but very productive after that. November to March.
- Northwestern Greening**—Very hardy, greenish yellow, large, mild, sub-acid. November to March.
- Opalescent**—New. All who have examined the Opalescent regard it as the handsomest apple grown. It is not only highly colored but susceptible of a very high polish, reflecting objects near it like a mirror. This feature makes it a highly prized sort for fruit stands. The flesh is yellowish, tender, juicy and good, size large to very large and color light shading to very dark crimson. Season December to March.
- Paragon**—Large to very large; deep red; tender yet firm; one of the handsomest apples grown; quality extra good. Tree hardy, vigorous, very productive. Season December to May.
- Pewaukee**—Medium, yellow, splashed red; rich, sub-acid. November to March.
- Rome Beauty**—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy sub-acid; moderate grower. November to February.
- Roxbury Russet**—Medium, dull green and yellow; flesh white, rich sub-acid. November to March.
- R. I. Greening**—Large, greenish-yellow; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Fine for cooking. Very productive. November to March.
- Seek-No-Further**—Large, striped red, fine grained, tender, sub-acid, good; productive. October to February.
- Spitzenburg** (Esopus)—Medium, dull red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, delicious, sub-acid. November to March.
- Stark**—Large, red, juicy, sub-acid, mild flavor. November to March.
- Stayman's Wine Sap**—Similar to Wine Sap except larger, better quality and more productive. December to May.
- Sutton Beauty**—Resembles Baldwin, but better quality; medium size, yellow, striped with crimson; tender, good, sub-acid; productive and early bearer. Nov. to March.
- Talman Sweet**—Medium, pale whitish-yellow; flesh white, fine grained; very hardy and productive. The best winter sweet apple for home and market. Nov. to March.

- Twenty Ounce**—Very large, yellow and red, tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; productive. October to January.
- Wagener**—Medium, yellow, shaded with crimson; very tender, juicy, crisp; early bearer. Mild acid, fine flavor. Very productive and a fine apple. Nov. to Feb.
- Wealthy**—An American apple that is becoming very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Hardy and productive. Fruit large size, roundish, skin smooth, splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to January.



Winter Banana

- Winter Banana**—An excellent new apple of large size, very showy in appearance, roundish, deep yellow with red cheek. In season in November and keeps well till spring. Is a handsome apple and has a Banana perfume; tender and delicious.
- Wolf River**—Very large, yellow shaded crimson; acid, juicy. December to February.
- York Imperial**—Medium, whitish shaded crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Very popular in Pennsylvania and the middle South. November to February.

CRAB APPLES

- Hyslop**—Large, dark rich red, flesh yellow, sub-acid; productive, hardy and popular. October.
- Large Red Siberian**—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous, bears young and abundantly. September and October.
- Martha**—One of the largest and finest crabs; red and yellow. Fine for sauce. October.
- Transcendent**—Large, yellow with rich crimson cheek. An improved Siberian crab. September.
- Whitney**—Large, greenish striped with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Season last of August.

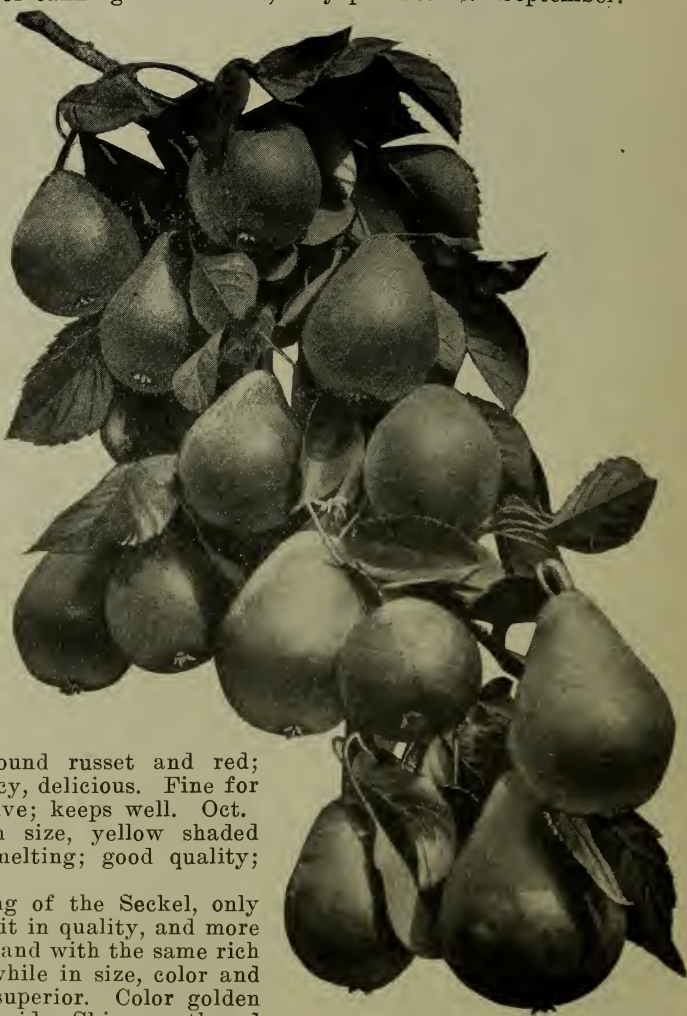
PEARS

SUMMER

- Bartlett**—Large size, rich, melting, delicious; everywhere successful. The best early market pear. Requires thinning to get the largest size fruit. Blossom sterile requiring other varieties planted near by to insure fertilization. September.
- Clapp's Favorite**—Very large and showy, golden yellow with red cheek; very productive. Ripens a week before Bartlett. August.
- Koonce**—Fruit large, yellow with crimson cheek; quality good, spicy, juicy, sweet, very early.
- Souvenir du Congress**—Very large, bright yellow, very showy, juicy; a fine pear. August and September.
- Wilder**—Medium size, yellow with carmine shading; fine grained, tender, sub-acid. August.

AUTUMN

- Bartlett-Seckel** (Columbia)—Combining good qualities of both; handsome and good. Tree vigorous and hardy. September and October.
- Beurre Clairgeau**—Very large and attractive; color rich yellow and red; flesh coarse. Keeps well; excellent for canning and market; very productive. September.
- Duchess D'Angouleme**—Very large, greenish yellow, tender, melting, buttery and juicy; does best as a dwarf.
- Flemish Beauty**—Large, sweet, melting, very productive, but liable to scab; very hardy. Sept.
- Howell**—One of the finest fall pears; large, yellow, rich. Splendid quality. Sept.
- Kieffer**—Very large, deep yellow with russet dots; juicy, sweet, coarse; immensely productive; Fruit must be thinned to get the largest size. Fine for canning. Said to be blight-proof. Oct. and Nov.
- Seckel**—Small, finest flavor; excellent for pickling and dessert; very productive. Sept.
- Sheldon**—Medium size, round russet and red; melting, rich, very juicy, delicious. Fine for dessert; very productive; keeps well. Oct.
- Vermont Beauty**—Medium size, yellow shaded with carmine; flesh melting; good quality; very hardy. October.
- Worden Seckel**—A seedling of the Seckel, only larger. Fully equal to it in quality, and more juicy, equally luscious and with the same rich and inviting aroma, while in size, color and form it is decidedly superior. Color golden yellow with bright red side. Skin smooth and waxy with russet dots. Season October to December.



Clapp's Favorite

WINTER

- Beurre De Anjou**—A grand pear; large, handsome, buttery, melting, rich; yellow when ripe. The finest winter pear grown. Requires to hang late and is liable to fall on standard trees. Does best as a dwarf. October and January.
- Lawrence**—Medium size, golden yellow, melting, very rich. The finest early winter pear. November and December.
- Lincoln Coreless**—Usually no core or seeds; very large. Flesh juicy and aromatic. December to March.
- President Drouard**—Large, melting, juicy, rich; hardy and vigorous. Feb. to March.
- Winter Nelis**—Medium size, greenish yellow, spotted with russet. Melting and of finest quality; bears heavy crops.

DWARF PEARS

Profit—It is claimed that there is more money in dwarf pears at \$1.00 per barrel than in apples at \$2.00.

Cultivation—Plant deep, with juncture of bud and stock fully three inches below the surface. Every year the new growth must be kept cut back one-half to one-third, and keep the top of tree open and the tree dwarf. Pinching top buds in the summer will produce fruit buds. Let them branch close to the ground, keep clean until well established.

Following are the varieties best adapted for growing as dwarfs:

- Bartlett**—Mid-autumn.
Beurre de Anjou—Early-winter.
Clapp's Favorite—Very early.
Duchess—Late fall, fine.
Easter Beurre—Late winter.
Howell—Early fall.
Louise Bonne—Early fall.
Osband's Summer—Mid-summer.
Seckel—For table and pickling.



Duchess

CHERRIES

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS. (SWEET)

- Black Tartarian**—Fruit very large, heart shape. Dark purple, tender, rich, good, very prolific. Tree upright, vigorous and healthy. The best early black cherry. June and July.
- Dikeman**—Large, heart-shaped, black. Flesh firm, rich, sweet and good. Remarkable for its long keeping qualities, hence valuable for shipping. A very fine variety.
- Governor Wood**—Large, light red, tender, delicious. Very early and productive. Hangs well. June.
- Ida**—Originated in Pennsylvania. Ripens with May Duke and equally as hardy. Quality excellent.
- Mercer**—Very large, heart shape, dark red, fine flavor, early and prolific. A sure cropper. Very hardy and healthy, strong grower. Said to be very free from worms. June.
- Napoleon**—The largest size, yellow with red cheek. Very firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous, upright tree. Very valuable for market and shipping; enormously productive. July.
- Schmidt's Bigarreau**—A fine, rich, deep black cherry; very large. Flesh firm, dark, tender, juicy and rich. Tree thrifty, upright grower, fine for market. Very late.
- Windsor**—Very large, liver colored, finest quality; very vigorous and productive. Firm and excellent for shipping. Very late.
- Yellow Spanish**—Large, early, yellow with bright red cheek. Heart shape; firm, juicy, rich, high flavored; makes a large tree; much grown for market. End of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS (SOOR).

- Baldwin**—Tree upright, vigorous grower, forming round head; leaves large, broad; fruit large, almost round, very dark transparent wine color; flavor slightly acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; unexcelled in earliness, vigor, hardness, quality and productiveness.
- Dyehouse**—Medium size, like Early Richmond, but said to ripen a week earlier. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, bright red, acid, very hardy and productive. Fruits very young. For cooking and market one of the best. June.

English Morello—Medium size, dark red, acid, late; dwarf. Very hardy; early bearer. July.

Large Montmorency—Fruit large, bright red, fine flavor; very hardy and immense bearer. Season a little later than Early Richmond.

Louis Phillippe—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy with mild sub-acid flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Of great value. A native of France.

May Duke—Large; red, juicy and rich; an old excellent variety. Vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Osthme—Large, tender, juicy almost sweet, very good, extremely hardy. July.

Wragg—Dark red. Sweet cherry of recent introduction. Valuable for market.



Wragg

PLUMS

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Beauty of Naples—Medium size, greenish yellow, very sweet, excellent flavor, thin skinned, hardy. Fine for dessert. September.

Damson—Small, oval, purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart entirely free from rot. Last of September

Green Gage—Small, delicious, very prolific, fine for table use. August.

Fellemburg (Italian Prune)—Very large, rich dark purple, flesh juicy and good, rather coarse, freestone, tree spreading; productive. Sept.

German Prune—Medium size, dark blue, juicy rich. Excellent for preserving. September.

Grand Duke—Very large, deep purple, fine flavor. Tree upright, vigorous and productive. Sept.

Monarch—Large, dark purple, freestone, delicious quality. Tree strong, upright and productive. Does not crack with rain. Season last of September.

Reine Claude—Large, yellowish green, juicy, melting, sugary, rich flavor. September.

Yellow Egg—Very large, golden yellow, fine quality; very productive. August.



Monarch

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Bradshaw—Very large, purple, juicy, excellent quality. Tree erect and vigorous, productive. August.

Giant Prune or York State Prune—Very large, measuring 2½ inches long and 2 inches in diameter, reddish purple, flesh yellow, sweet and firm, rich, delicious, freestone; and excellent shipper. Tree fairly vigorous and productive. Sept.

Gui—Very large, deep purple, flesh yellowish, sweet; early and prolific bearer; hardy. September.

Imperial Gage—Medium size, yellow, juicy, rich, delicious, productive, strong grower. Aug.

Lombard—Medium, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good. Immensely productive, hardy. Aug.

Moore's Arctic—Medium, dark purple, thin skin, fine flavor; a great bearer, extremely hardy. Sept.

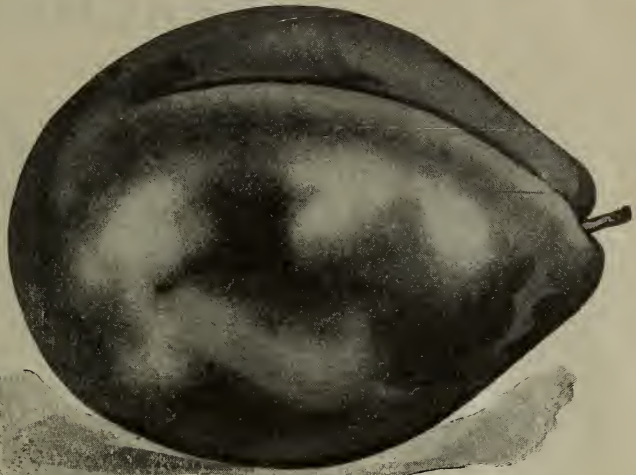
Shipper's Pride—Very large, dark purple, juicy, sweet, fine quality. Hardy and productive. Sept.

Surprise (Hortulana)—A

variety introduced about 1899 by Mr. Martin Penning of Sleepy Eye, Minn., and is said by many to be the finest in quality of any of the cultivated varieties in the

native Minor group, also the hardiest of that type. Fruit large to very large; skin medium, thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty and of fine flavor; quality extra good. Season medium. Tree an upright, vigorous, healthy grower and is everywhere reported very productive. A splendid variety for either home or commercial culture and should be found in every collection.

Tatge—Evidently a seedling of the Lombard. Is larger, more nearly round, darker in color and finer quality than that well known and excellent variety. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive and longest-lived plum known.



Giant Prune—Actual Size



Surprise

JAPANESE AND HYBRIDS

Abundance—Fruit large, showy and beautiful. Color amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry red, highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and delicious, freestone. The tree is a strong upright grower, immensely productive. Season early.

Burbank—Flesh yellow, firm, tender and very juicy, rich, sweet and aromatic. Blooms late, very productive. Tree spreading and hardy. One of the best. Medium.

October Purple—Originated by Burbank, who regards it as one of the best introduced. Fruits on the old wood and frequently measures seven inches in circumference. Flesh yellow; superb quality; stone small. Tree a strong, erect grower, forming a shapely head.

Red June—Fruit medium to large, deep vermillion red, very showy, flesh light lemon yellow slightly sub-acid; half cling, pit small. Tree hardy, upright and productive. Very early.

Wickson—Large, color carmine with a heavy white bloom; stone small; flesh fine, firm, sugary and delicious. Picked green, will ripen and color perfectly and keeps two weeks or more after ripening, making it an excellent market plum. Tree upright grower and productive.

PEACHES



GENERAL LIST

The ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped into distant markets, makes peach growing extremely profitable.

Bokara—Large, yellow with red cheek; good quality and a fine shipper. August.

Beer's Smock—An improved Smock.

Carman—Large, oblong, pale yellow with deep blush; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor; very hardy and a heavy bearer. August.

Chair's Choice—Large, deep, yellow, red cheek; firm; a few days earlier than Smock.

Champion—A white freestone, ripening about September 1st. Delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, skin creamy white with red cheek, strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, early, largest size and highest flavor.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow, rich, sweet, luscious; free. September.

Crawford's Late—Very hardy, large, yellow, rich, sweet; free. September.

Crosby—A beautiful yellow freestone peach with very small pit. Excellent flavor, large size, color orange-yellow, with carmine on the sunny side. Very beautiful; tree willowy growth, like Wager; rather dwarf, ripens between early and late Crawford.

Elberta—Among peaches Elberta takes the lead for beauty, size and quality. It is one of the **hadiest**, as large or larger than Crawford's Early, and fully its equal in beauty and flavor. One of the finest yellow freestone peaches. Fruit yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, and of good quality; ripens slightly later than Early Crawford.

Fitzgerald—A native seedling, as large or larger than Crawford; freestone, very best quality. A heavy bearer, fruiting very young, almost invariably the second year after planting. Very hardy. Ripens just after Crawford's Early.

Greensboro—Larger and earlier than Alexander, and is nearly freestone. It is colored beautifully with crimson and has a yellowish cast; the flesh is white and of good flavor. The peach is large, many specimens measuring 8 to 9 inches in circumference. Productive.

Heath Cling—(White Heath Cling)—Originated in Maryland, where it is much esteemed. Of large size and good quality.

Henrietta, or Levy's Late—This superb freestone peach now offered to the public, is large; average measurement 12 inches in circumference. Flesh yellow.

Kalamazoo—A leading Michigan market sort; large, yellow, fine quality. Extra productive and profitable.

Mountain Rose—Large, red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent. One of the best early peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection. First of August.

Niagara—In appearance just like Elberta and of same size. However, it is a much better peach in quality, much less subject to leaf curl and other diseases, hardier and about a week later. Planted more than all others in the famous Niagara peach belt.

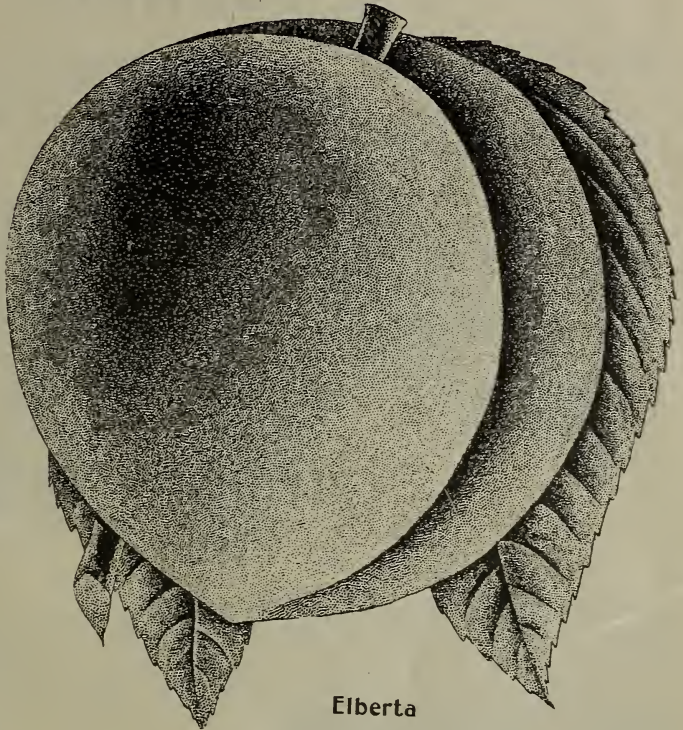
Old Mixon Freestone—Large size, flesh white, tender, juicy; free. September.

Sneed—A good grower and productive. A profitable variety. Good quality. Color white, with red cheeks.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Salway—Very large, yellow, firm, juicy, melting, rich; very late, ripening in October; free.

Triumph—It ripens with Alexander, blooms late, has large flowers; a sure and abundant bearer. The fruit is of large size, with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.



Elberta

Wheatland—Extra large size, handsome golden color; ripens between Early and Late Crawford; excellent quality; very firm and bears shipment well; freestone.

Wonderful—Large, rich golden yellow, flesh yellow, rich, highly flavored, free. Sept.

Yellow St. John—Large roundish, orange yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high flavored; flesh yellow; prolific; an excellent peach. Season middle of June.

APRICOTS

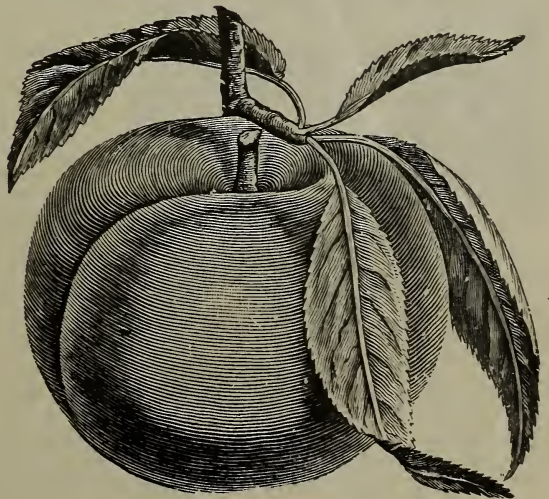
Apricots are a rich, delicious fruit, coming between cherries and peaches, very much like the peach in outward appearance, but like the plum in quality and texture. One of the finest fruits for drying, and they fill a season when there are no other large fruits.

Acme—A new and fine variety. Tree stout, healthy and hardy with handsome foliage. Fruit large and sweet; rich yellow with red cheek. July.

Harris—Rich golden yellow; large size, very fine quality; hardy, early bearer and prolific.

Montgamet—Medium size, early; juicy and excellent; hardy. July.

Moorpark—Large, orange and red, firm, juicy, rich flavor; very productive. August.



Moorpark

QUINCES

Bourgeat—A French variety. Very productive, healthy and thrifty. It grows in tree form, like Pears or Plums. The fruit is very large, smooth, golden yellow, of the best quality, tender; ripens just after the Orange, and will keep past mid-winter in perfect condition.

Champion—Very large size, rich, golden yellow when ripe; a great bearer; very late. Nov.

Meech's Prolific—Fruit bright yellow; flesh very fragrant and tender, unsurpassed. October.

Orange—Very large, bright golden yellow, fine quality; flesh firm, cooks tender. October.

Rea's Mammoth—Very large, bright golden yellow. Ripens very early; very prolific. October.

NUT TREES

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet—Nuts sweet delicate flavor.

Giant (Japanese)—Nuts of immense size, very sweet. Bears young.

Paragon (Japanese)—Nuts are of superior flavor and sweetness. It comes into bearing at three to four years of age. Very productive.

Spanish—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing very large nuts.

FILBERTS.

English—The sort usually sold at the fruit stands.

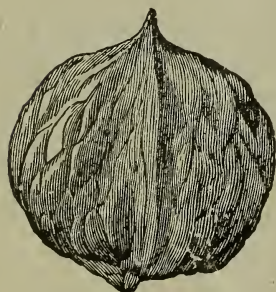
HICKORY.

Shellbark—A peculiar, rich, native nut, in flavor excelled by none.

WALNUTS.

Butternut—A native tree, valuable for timber, and bearing an oblong, thick-shelled nut of delicious flavor.

Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form. The most valuable of all trees for its timber. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.



Shellbark—Hickory

English—It produces immense crops of thin shelled delicious nuts. Fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. Not entirely hardy.

Japan—(Sieboldi)—Perfectly hardy, rapid growing handsome form, immense fern-like leaves, making one of the finest ornamental trees; bears young and abundantly. Nuts produced in clusters and resemble butternuts in shape and quality, but somewhat smaller and with thinner and smoother shell. Worthy of extensive planting.



English Walnut

GARDEN ROOTS

Rhubarb—(Myatt's Linnaeus)—Early tender, mild sub-acid. Largest and best.

Asparagus—(Conover's Colossal)—Immense size; remarkably tender and high flavored. Cuts one year sooner than other sorts. Most profitable sort.

GRAPES



Strong 2 year plants.

Alice—Without doubt the best long keeping grape ever offered. It is a light red grape; clusters medium size. Perfectly hardy, strong grower. Very free from mildew or other disease.

Brighton (Red)—Highest quality, melting, delicious, large clusters, hardy, almost seedless.

Campbell's Early—A new Black Grape, said to be superior to Concord in many respects, ripening about with Moore's Early. Cluster and berries very large and handsome. Skin thin. Flesh firm, tender, separating easily from the seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous and without acidity from the skin to the center. A very strong vigorous vine. Thick, healthy foliage. Its early ripening, keeping and shipping qualities make it a very valuable market grape.

Concord—The old reliable; juicy and sweet, hardy, healthy and productive.

Delaware—A delicious little red table grape; juicy, sweet, hardy and productive.

Diamond—A white grape of high quality; melting and delicious; large cluster, hardy.

Green Mountain—This extra early grape was found growing in the Green Mountains of Vermont at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Color greenish-white, skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet, containing but one or two seeds. The first white grape to ripen. Quality superb.

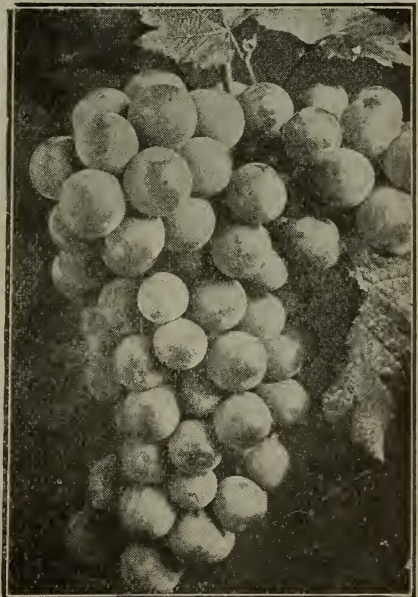
Moore's Early (Black)—Very early, large berry, extremely hardy, vigorous.

McPike—This is the latest and grandest addition to the grape family, far surpassing anything yet introduced. Individual berries on large clusters frequently measure from 3 to 4 inches in circumference, with quality equal or superior to the Worden.

Niagara (White)—A great yielder and of fine flavor; ripens early, clusters very solid, large vines.

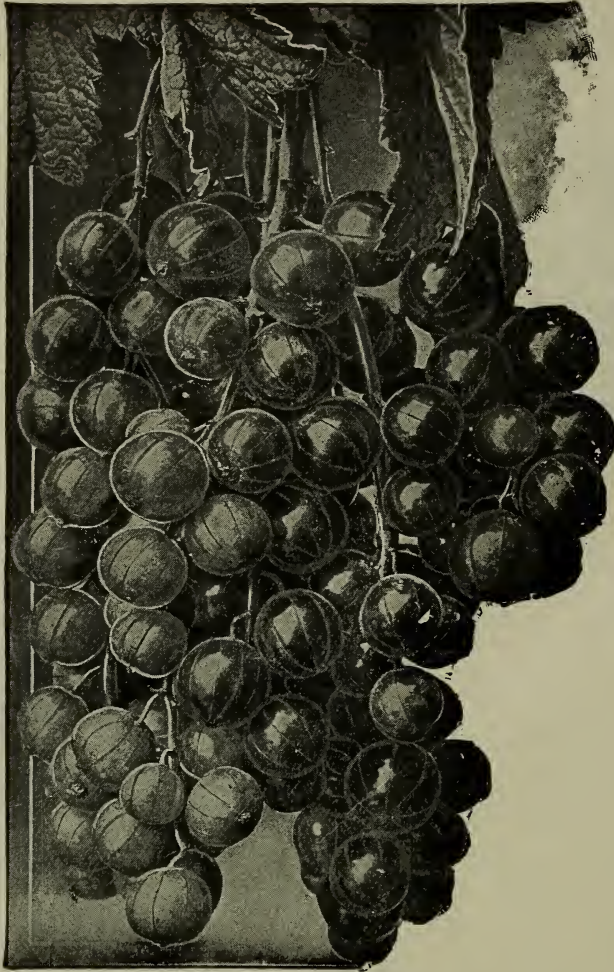
Salem—(Rogers' No. 22)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids. Bunch large; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

Worden—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier.



Niagara

CURRANTS



Perfection

than any of the common sorts. Color a beautiful clear, bright red; about the size of Victoria; easily picked, and hangs a long time after ripe.

Perfection—A new variety of highest excellence, originated at Rochester, N. Y., and awarded the Barry Gold Medal and other first prizes. Color bright red, size of berry and bush equal to Fay's, but said to be superior to it in quality and productiveness. Ripens with Cherry or Fay's.

Red Dutch—Much grown in Wisconsin and the West, and there considered the hardiest red variety; medium size; good quality, bunch long, an upright grower and very prolific.

Victoria—This grand late red variety is one of the best. On rich land it is about as large as Cherry. Bunch very long and tapering; slightly acid, good flavor; ripens late; berries firmly set and remain on the bush a long time in perfect clusters.

White Grape—A fine white variety; mild flavor; excellent quality, good for table use; very distinct and valuable.

Wilder—Red; a new variety of great merit both for table and market. Bunch and berry large, bright rich red and highest quality.

Black Champion—An English variety of great value; very sweet and delicious; bushes very thrifty and strong; berries very large; early, prolific, fine.

Cherry—The Standard Red Currant. Fruit very large; a fine upright grower; valuable alike for market and garden; splendid quality.

Fay's Prolific—One of the very best and most popular red currants. It is very productive, hardy and vigorous; it will average larger than Cherry; of the finest quality, and brings best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long, easily picked.

Lee's Prolific—One of the best Black Currants. Very early; fruit very large; probably the most productive Black Currant in cultivation. Splendid quality; sweet and good. Plants hardy and vigorous.

Pomona—This new red Currant from Indiana is claimed to be the most prolific currant, with fewer seeds, and sweeter

GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberry thrives best on a cool, damp, rich soil. They should be annually pruned and mulched with manure.

The demand for this fruit is constantly growing, the expense of cultivation is light, and the returns most satisfactory. Good plants should produce 200 bushels per acre the third year after planting and from 300 to 400 bushels the fifth year.

BEST AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Chautauqua—The bush is strong and vigorous, berries light yellow; free from spines and hair; veined and transparent; very sweet and delicious. Fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter.

Downing—Large, oval; very vigorous, hardy; foliage heavy, covering their fruit from the sun, and resisting mildew; bears abundantly. Greenish-white. Strong plants.

Houghton—Medium size, roundish, oval, sweet; very productive. Pale red.

Industry—Enormous size; dark red or cherry color, with numerous hairs; delicious when ripe. It has been fruited in this country for years with success; unequaled for size, flavor, productiveness and vigorous growth.

Pearl—Very hardy, entirely free from mildew; good quality and more productive than the Downing; greenish-white, large berry.

Triumph—Color whitish-yellow; fruit oval, crisp, tender and of fine quality. Has never shown any mildew.

Victoria—This new gooseberry is a wonder. It is the strongest grower, the greatest cropper, and finest flavored of Red Gooseberries. It is superior to Industry in its growth, yielding larger crops of its delicious high flavored fruit, which is superb in quality—and ripens ahead of Industry. We bespeak for its great success.

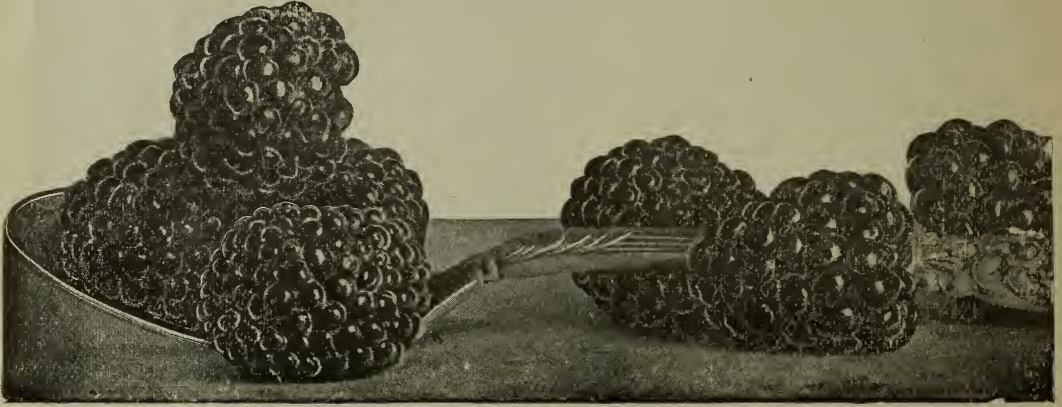


Downing

RASPBERRIES

BLACK CAPS.

Black Diamond—A large, handsome berry of great productiveness and splendid keeping and evaporating qualities; one of the most profitable to grow. Sweet and excellent.



Cumberland

Cumberland—"The Business Blackcap." It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar and fully equal to the Gregg. Although extremely large, it is unusually firm and is well adapted for long shipments. It is an unusually strong grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit.

Gault—A remarkable berry, fruiting in the regular season and then again heavy on young shoots in October. Fruit large size, ripens with Gregg; color rich black; fine flavor.

Gregg—The standard late sort. Very large, strong and thrifty. Hardy and good yielder.

Kansas—Jet black, firm and delicious—as large as the Gregg, quite early. One of the best.

Ohio—The standard early berry. Very productive. Fine quality; very hardy.

RED VARIETIES.

Columbian—The Columbian is a seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg Black-cap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. Of the Schaffer type, but hardy even in Wisconsin. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter; fruit very large; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem; seeds small; has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other.

Cuthbert—Cane tall, vigorous, healthy. Fruit bright crimson; firm.



Columbian

(RASPBERRIES—Continued)

- Golden Queen**—Very large; color rich yellow; vigorous, hardy, productive, splendid quality.
- Herbert**—A large early Red Raspberry, originated at Ottawa. Very productive and hardy. Especially adapted for northern districts. A very strong grower and good cropper. Fruit large to very large and of very good quality.
- Loudon**—The best all-round market Red Raspberry. It is a wonder in productiveness; bright color, perfectly firm, and of the largest size. It is pronounced by E. S. Carman, of "The Rural New Yorker," as the best Red Raspberry. The canes are strong, vigorous and hardy.
- Marlboro**—One of the hardest, earliest, largest and best market red berries. Fair quality, handsome color, great bearer, very vigorous and largely planted for market.
- Miller's Red**—Berry round, bright red, core very small; does not crumble, quite firm. Undoubtedly a valuable early berry.
- Schaffer's Colossal**—A fine purple berry for canning or evaporating. It is a strong grower and produces an immense crop of fruit. It does not market well.

STRAWBERRIES

Brandywine—Berries very large, regular, conical form; color bright glossy red; flesh firm and of very excellent quality. Its very large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality will make it a desirable variety for any purpose.

Bederwood—Fruit large, conical, bright red and of excellent quality. All things considered, this is one of the very best early varieties. Plant a good healthy grower.

Clyde—A new berry that is making a record wherever grown. Season early to medium. Perfect flower, berries large to medium, very firm, dark scarlet in color, fine flavor.

Gandy—A very strong growing plant; moderately productive; fruit large, uniform shape, bright color and good quality; season late. A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale. Ripening two weeks after the Sharpless.

Glen Mary—Berries large, bright deep red, rich, sweet and good. One of the most productive, and holds its size well to the end. Medium to late.

William Belt—Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline; bright red, glossy; quality good, moderately firm. Plant vigorous, healthy and quite prolific.



Bederwood

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Sharpless

Bubach No. 5

McKinley

Jessie

Wilsons

Marshall

Parker Earle

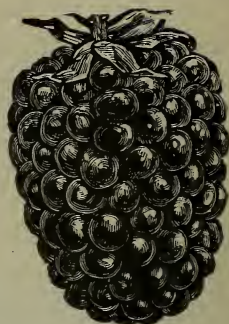
Crescent

BLACKBERRIES

Blower—Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2694 berries on one bush, 2720 quarts on 1-3 acre. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

Early Harvest—Small size, fair quality and very early and productive. Ships well and valuable where it succeeds.

Eldorado—A strong growing hardy variety; very productive, fruit very large, jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Its keeping quality is unsurpassed. Fine quality, sweet, without core.



Blower



Rathbun

Erie—Fruit of the largest size; not entirely hardy, strong, healthy grower; free from disease; productive very early, ripening before the Wilson; extra quality; good shipper.

Logan—A decided novelty, being a hybrid between a raspberry and blackberry, and partakes of the flavor of both. Fruit large as the blackberry and of same shape; color dark maroon red when fully ripe. Pleasant, mild and vinous. Hardy.

Mersereau—A new berry of sterling qualities. Large size, good quality, hardy and productive. Highly recommended.

Rathbun—Origin Western New York. A strong erect grower with strong stem, branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a Raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero and produced a good crop. Forms a neat compact bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious without hard core, of extra high flavor, jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. Very large size, resembling the Wilson and fully equal to that grand variety, with the addition of hardiness.

Snyder—Early; good quality; immensely prolific; fair size; black, fine; one of the hardiest.

Ornamental Department



How to Plant AND What to Plant

Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. A fine, well cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from the house. This will secure light and air with good views from the house. Upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by itself, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first and this gradually taken out. Vines should be planted near the house and allowed to climb upon and about it, or they may be trained on posts, arbors or stakes, placed in suitable location on the lawn.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list; but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the description of them.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Beech, Purple-leaf—A beautiful lawn tree, with purple foliage; attains 40 to 50 feet.

Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping—One of the most elegant of all weeping trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

Birch, Young's Weeping—The most beautiful weeping tree grown. Trails upon the ground.

Catalpa, Speciosa—One of the most beautiful lawn or street trees, producing magnificent flowers early in spring; very rapid growing; beautiful.

Catalpa, Bungei—A fine umbrella-headed tree.

Cherry, Japan Weeping—Very pretty, rose colored flowers. Slender branches, which droop gracefully to the ground. Undoubtedly one of the most desirable weeping trees.

Crab, Bechtel's Double-flowered (American)—Tree medium size, covered in early spring with beautiful double-pink fragrant flowers that look like roses at a distance.



Camperdown Elm

Dogwood, White-flowering—Flowers three inches in diameter, produced in spring before the leaves appear; very showy. Spreading, irregular form, growing 20 to 25 feet high.

Elm, American White—A noble drooping, spreading tree of our own woods one of the grandest of park and street trees.

Elm, Camperdown Weeping—Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms the most picturesque of drooping trees. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy.

Horse Chestnut—The well-known species; has magnificent spikes of white flowers.

Horse Chestnut, Red-flowering—Showy red flowers; makes a large tree; very handsome.

Judas Tree or Red Bud (American)—A small tree, covered with pink flowers early in spring before the leaves appear. Very attractive and beautiful.

Laburnum (Golden Chain)—A fine tree, growing 15 to 20 feet high, with long racemes of golden flowers in June.

Linden (American Basswood)—A rapid growing, native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Magnolia, Conspicua—A beautiful variety, with large white flowers that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size; very handsome.

Magnolia, Soulangeana—Flowers white and purple; foliage large, glossy and massive; very profuse; hardy and one of the most desirable.

Magnolia, Speciosa—Flowers smaller than Soulangeana; blooms later; hardy and desirable.



Magnolia Soulangeana

Maple, Ash-leaved—A fine, rapid growing variety; very hardy, and excellent for avenues.

Maple, Norway—A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of the deepest green. It retains its leaves long after other trees are bare.

Maple, Silver-leaved—An excellent shade tree of rapid growth; desirable for quick effects.

Maple, Sugar—A very popular tree both for lawns and avenues; symmetrical.

Maple, Weir's Cut-leaved—A variety with cut or dissected foliage; branches slender and drooping, almost as graceful at the Cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is silvery underneath.

Maple, Cut-leaf Purple, Japan—Dwarf and weeping, leaves rose color, changing to a deep purple. Leaves deeply cut, wood crimson colored. Very attractive.

Mountain Ash (European)—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries.

Mountain Ash, Weeping—Very odd and attractive; covers the ground completely, making a perfect shade.

Mulberry (Downing) Everbearing—Berries mild and pleasant. Bears at four and five years of age; continues in fruit from July to September.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top or head; foliage handsome; a fine ornament for the lawn.

Oak, Pin—A rapid growing tree, foliage deep green. Becoming very popular.



Norway Maple

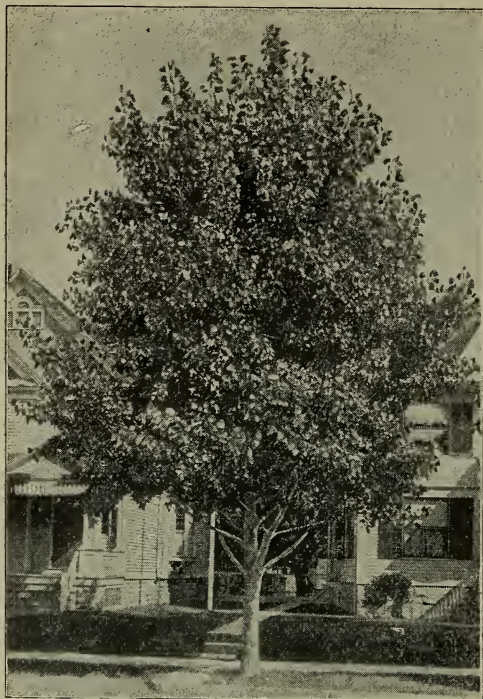


Oriental Plane

Oriental Plane—As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. A rapid grower, attains a large size and is very graceful. Foliage heavy, and not subject to the ravages of insects. Especially valuable for city planting, as it is not affected by smoke or gas.

Plum, Purple-leaf (Pissardy)—Perfectly hardy; the leaves are rich purple, retaining their bright color through the entire season. Profusion of white blossoms in May, followed by small purplish-red edible fruit.

Poplar Carolina—A native tree of rapid growth, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting; a fine shade tree.



Carolina Poplar

Barberry Thunbergii—A native of Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery-red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet—Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double.
Willow, Babylonian—Weeping Willow. Tall, graceful and drooping; very beautiful.

HEDGES



California Privet

California Privet—This is the most gloss-leaved and rapid growing of all of the half-evergreen plants used for low hedges around private lawns and is the universal favorite. Adapted to all parts of the country.

EVERGREENS

Arbor-Vitae (Thuja occidentalis)—This is the finest of all evergreens, valuable for hedges, hardy, easily transplanted; nursery specimens rarely fail. It soon forms a beautiful, dense hedge.

Arbor-Vitae, Golden—Nearly spherical in outline and with bright yellow tinged foliage.

Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidalis—The most beautiful of all the Arbor-Vitae, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

Arbor-Vitae, Rosedale—Hardy, effective and handsome.

Arbor-Vitae, Siberian—The best species native to that country; exceedingly hardy; keeping its color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal.

Fir, Balsam—A well known and popular tree. Beautiful and in every way desirable.

Juniper, Irish—A very pretty little tree.

Pine, Austrian—Hardy and valuable.

Pine, Scotch—Rapid growing and valuable for screens.

Pine, White—The well known forest tree. Handsomest of native species.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—The finest of evergreens. One of the most beautiful and hardy of the spruces; foliage a rich sky blue; very handsome.

Spruce, Douglass—Conical and spreading.

Spruce, Hemlock—An elegant tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Norway—Of rapid growth and graceful drooping habit. One of the best for hedges and screens.

Spruce, Weeping—A beautiful variety resembling Norway but with pendulous drooping branches. Fine.



Norway Spruce

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Flowering Shrubs are most valuable among the ornamentals, whether planted in masses or single specimens. They are indispensable in the parks, the city gardens or the country home. A judicious selection will give abundance of bloom the entire season.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—One of the most showy flowering shrubs, strong, erect growing, with large, bell shaped flowers of striking colors, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. White, red, rose, purple, blue and variegated. Single and double.

Azalea (Ghent)—A hardy variety, with delightful perfume, blossoming during May and June. They do well in any rich garden soil, but do best in light moist ground, enriched with leaf-mould. A good assortment of colors.

Azalea (Mollis)—A beautiful species from Japan, with large flowers of fine shape, perfectly hardy. Colors orange, yellow and carmine.

Barberry, Purple-leaved—Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking; fine for single specimens: also desirable for ornamental hedges.

Barberry, Thunberg's—Dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful red in autumn.

Calycanthus (Sweet-Scented Shrub)—Very desirable; the wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, deliciously fragrant; blossoms in June and at intervals thereafter.

Cornus Elegantissima—A variety with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood dark red. A beautiful and attractive free flowering shrub.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Very large double white flowers. It excels in size of flower, profuse bloom and vigorous growth; nearly a week earlier than *Deutzia Crenata*.

Elder, Golden (Sambucus Aurea)—A beautiful shrub, with golden-green foliage when planted in the sun. Very valuable.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)—A medium sized shrub with drooping yellow flowers early in the spring, before the leaves.

Fringe, Purple—A beautiful, distinct shrub, with large bunches of feathery flowers which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora .

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis (Hills of Snow)—This superb new Hydrangea is a variety of the hardy native species *H. arborescens*, commonly found "wild" in most of the states east of the Mississippi river. The sterilis is likewise absolutely hardy and is, moreover, of easy culture and is an exceedingly prolific bloomer. A five year old plant has produced one hundred and twenty-six perfect blooms at one time.



Spirea Van Houttei

Paeonia, Fringe-leaved—Beautiful foliage in threadlike filaments; flowers very double, of dark satiny crimson color. Rare and exquisitely lovely.

Phlox, (Hardy)—Very fine; perfectly hardy; beautiful plants. Colors, Purple, Lilac, White and Pink.

Rhododendron or Rosebay—Magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs. They do best in a peaty soil, somewhat shaded, and require winter protection in exposed situations. Colors Pink, Purple, Red and White.

Spirea Billardi—Fine foliage, with spikes of red colored flowers during summer and fall.

Spirea Bumaldi—A fine Japanese variety of dwarf, compact habit, covered during midsummer and autumn with masses of bright rose colored flowers.

Spirea Van Houttei—Without doubt the grandest of all the Spireas; beautiful at any season, but when in bloom is a complete fountain of white flowers, the foliage hardly showing. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

Snowball (Viburnum)—The common large white snowball.

Snowball, Japan—An erect, compact shrub, blooming in June, the plants being completely covered with large balls of flowers as white as snow. The foliage is dark green.

Spirea, Anthony Waterer—A new dwarf, flowered variety, 15 to 18 inches high, crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy; it makes a fine, compact plant.

Syringa (Mock Orange), Golden-leaved—A plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season; very sweet scented.

Weigela Candida—A strong, upright grower, flowers pure white; in great profusion in June.

Weigela, Rosea—A beautiful shrub bearing rose-colored flowers in May and June.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Hardy in all sections of the country and very easy to grow. The flowers are immense, greenish-white when first open, changing to pure white and turning pink with age. Commences to flower in July and remains in flower until November.

Hydrangea P. G. Tree Form—Same as above, but grown in tree form with single stem. Very fine and desirable.

Lilac, Purple—Bluish purple flowers, standard variety; always good.

Lilac, White—Cream colored flowers, very fine.

Paeonias—Fine hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring, and requiring little extra care, as they thrive and do well in any soil. Colors, Blush, Crimson, Purple, Pink, Red, Variegated, White and Yellow.



Syringa

CLEMATIS AND CLIMBING VINES

As a climbing vine the Clematis has no equal. Its great rich masses of flowers and rapid growth combine to make it the most desirable flower for veranda, screens, walls, arbors, etc. It requires good, deep sandy loam, well enriched.

Henryii—Single. The finest white Clematis. Very large fine flowers; grows rapidly. Blooms freely during summer and autumn.

Jackmanni—Single. Very large; deep purple; forms a perfect mass of the richest bloom; rapid grower and the very best purple sort.

Kermesina—A beautiful variety; flowers about two-thirds the size of Jackmanni; a rapid grower; color, a bright wine-red, brilliant and beautiful.

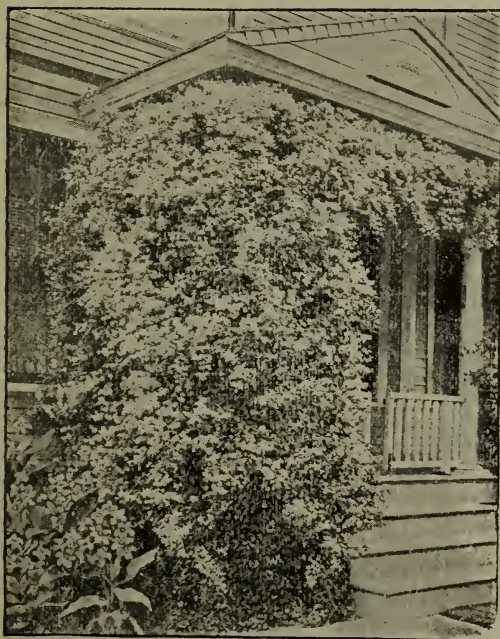
Mme. Baron Veillard—A new clematis, similar to Jackmanni except the flowers are a unique shade of soft pink. Very beautiful.

Mad. Ed. Andre—Flowers medium size, deep crimson-red; velvety; very free flowering; continuing during summer. Distinct and fine.

Paniculata—Single. White, of extremely rapid growth, with dark, shining green foliage, and a profusion of flowers which are small, but borne in large panicles. Very popular.



Dutchman's Pipe



Clematis Paniculata

Ampelopsis (Japan Ivy)—For covering buildings of brick or stone; for churches, walls, etc., requires no support, clings tightly to the smoothest surface. Bright green leaves changing to brilliant colorings in autumn. It has no equal.

Dutchman's Pipe—A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth with very large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas.

Honeysuckle (Hall's Japan)—Almost evergreen, with pure white flowers, turning to yellow; very fragrant; vigorous, covered with flowers from July to December.

Wistaria, Chinese Purple—One must see this plant in bloom to appreciate its magnificence. Perfectly hardy; it flowers in spring in long drooping racemes; very beautiful.



Our Roses are strong dormant plants grown out doors well rooted and in every way first-class. They have in most cases already bloomed before being sent out and we believe will give satisfaction and permanent success.

Alfred Colomb—Bright crimson; very large.

American Beauty—Large deep rose; very double with a delightful fragrance.

Annie Muller (Pink Baby Rambler)—This excellent novelty is the result of a cross between the Crimson Rambler and George Pernet. The brilliant rose flowers are produced in large clusters and in great profusion from June until late in the Fall.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich, dark red.

Baroness Rothschild—A beautiful light pink, cupped form. The finest exhibition rose.

Baby Rambler—A dwarf variety of the Crimson Rambler. A constant bloomer. Very popular.

Clio—Flesh color. Perfection in form and growth; fine, broad petals; delicate texture; prolific bloomer; very fine.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh, deepening toward centre; large, full flat form. A lovely rose; blooms well in autumn.

Coquette des Alps—One of the finest pure white roses; full and finely formed; profuse bloomer; hardy and beautiful.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white or slightly tinged with pink; medium size, flat and full, growth bushy and symmetrical; fine.

Duke of Albany—Vivid crimson changing to velvety black; large and full; a free autumnal bloomer.

Earl of Dufferin—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightfully fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki or Snow Queen—An exquisite new absolutely pure white, rose.



Frau Karl Druschki

Francois Michelin—Deep carmine rose; large, full and globular; free bloomer and fragrant; habit erect.

Fisher Holmes—Large, crimson, vigorous and free flowering. Resembles Gen. Jacqueminot, but fuller, darker and better bloomer.

Francois Levet—Fresh, clear, rose color, bright and glistening. Large, fine.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Crimson; rich and fine form; free flowering.

Harrison Yellow—The best yellow.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Delicate creamy-white with exquisite fragrance. Beautiful buds.

Killarney—Best hardy garden rose. The color is an exquisite soft pink, of fine satin texture, with a rare and delightful fragrance. The buds are remarkably beautiful. It flowers continually from June until November. It is perfectly hardy and will stand our severest winters.

La France—Delicate silvery-rose, shaded with pink. Very large; superb form.

Mabel Morrison—White or tinged with blush. A very valuable white rose.

Mrs. R. G. Sherman Crawford—Deep rosy pink, shaded with flesh. Blooms all summer.

Mrs. John Laing—Delicate salmon pink, fine form, very fragrant; blossoms continuously through the summer; one of the finest pink roses.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet—Pink; very large and fragrant, cup shaped, rich and full.

Marchioness of Lorne—Rich rose shaded with vivid carmine. Buds long and handsome; an almost continuous bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry-carmine; fragrant; vigorous, fine form.

Marchioness of Londonderry—Color ivory-white; petals shell-shaped, reflexed; highly perfumed, free flowering. Very fine. Awarded gold medal.

Margaret Dickson—This beautiful rose cannot be too highly recommended. It is white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; fragrant; foliage very large, dark green; a very strong grower.

Meteor—As a dark crimson perpetual blooming rose, this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall, blooming either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in summer this variety will become a great favorite.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose; double; large size.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden-yellow; hardy.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson. A splendid rose.



Mrs. John Laing

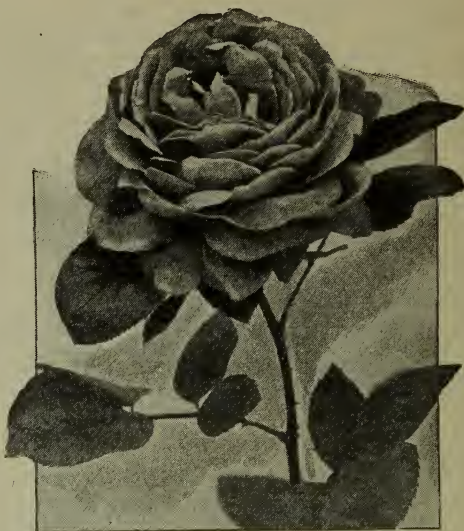


Prince Camille de Rohan

Rosa Rugosa—Of Japanese origin; flowers mostly single; plant very beautiful on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage; colors, white and rosy crimson. Makes a beautiful low hedge.

Soliel D'Or—(Golden Sun)—New. Hardy yellow rose; foliage glossy. Robust in growth and is sure to be popular.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, fine form and finish; petal of great substance; vigorous, hardy; one of the best.



Ulrich Brunner

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle—White tinged with blush; very double; flowers in clusters.

Blue Rambler, Veilchenblau (Violet Blue)—The new rambler, which is hailed by the German rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely cornflower blue rose, is a seedling of Crimson Rambler. The blossoms, massed in large umbels, are semi-double, of medium size. The color, on first unfolding, is either reddish pink or purplish pink, then turns amethyst, and finally steel blue as the flower fades. The general color impression is that of the March violet. The yellow stamens appear in sharp contrast to the blue petals. The plant is vigorous in growth, with shining green foliage and few but sharp thorns. So far it has not suffered from mildew and is considered one of the most hardy ramblers.

Crimson Rambler—Flowers a rich glowing crimson bright and clear, and remain on the plant in perfect condition, with their freshness and beauty unimpaired, for more than two weeks. They are borne in immense clusters. Entirely hardy. Awarded three gold medals.

Dorothy Perkins—A beautiful pink variety of the Crimson Rambler. Hardy and desirable.

Lady Gay—This Rose is a seedling of Crimson Rambler which it closely resembles in habit of bloom and vigor of growth. The flowers are of a delicate cherry pink color, fading to soft tinted white. It is perfectly hardy and unsurpassed for climbing work.

Tausendschon (Thousand Beauties)—New. Imagine a luxuriant climbing rose literally covered with thousands of bright blossoms, borne in clusters, and quite double. Colors of every imaginable shade, from white to deep pink. A hardy vigorous grower with few thorns and handsome foliage.

Queen of Prairie—Rosy red; flowers large and compact. Very popular.

White Rambler—Similar in origin, habit of bush and bloom to Crimson Rambler, but not so strong a grower.

Yellow Rambler—(Aglaia)—The hardiest yellow climbing rose yet introduced. Very fragrant and a very vigorous grower; a worthy companion to the wonderful Crimson Rambler.

TREE ROSES.

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose canes four to five feet high, are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn.

We can supply White, Red, Pink, Yellow and Crimson, named varieties, very fine, strong trees that will bloom the first year.

Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted Plants

The ease with which bulbous-rooted plants are cultivated is no small thing in their favor. While seeds of annuals often fail to come up, or when, after growing, the plants die in transplanting, or are otherwise checked in their growth, and while bedding plants are frequently discouraged by the change from the hot house to the border—while shrubs require frequent pruning, trimming and constant watching and training to keep them in proper condition for blooming, a bulb only requires to be put in the ground at the proper time and place, and it will afterwards take care of itself, abundantly rewarding the grower for affording it an opportunity to become “a thing of beauty,” and consequently “a joy forever.”

Early in the spring, usually by March 1st, we see the Snow Drop and Crocus forcing themselves through the still frozen ground. These are followed in quick succession by Crown Imperials, Hyacinths and Tulips, all of which will be in flower long before it is generally considered time to “make garden.” As there is not a week through the season that there is not the natural flowering time for some of this class of plants, a bed planted with them alone would never be out of bloom from early spring till the autumnal frosts, and with a little attention at the time of planting, a succession of the most gorgeous flowers can be had through the entire season.

FOR FALL PLANTING

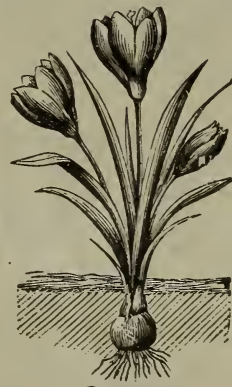
Anemones, Colchicum, Spring and Autumnal flowering. Crocus, named or mixed. Crown Imperials. Iris, (Fleur de Lis). Jonquils. Lillies—See Bulbs for spring planting). Ranunculus. Snow Drops—Double and Single.



Tulip



Easter Lily



Crocus

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Caladium Esculentum. Dahlias. Day Lily (Funkia). Gladiolus. Lily, Auratum—(Gold Banded Lily). Lancifolium Album—(White Japan). Lancifolium Rubrum—(Red Japan). Lily, Lancifolium Roseum—(Rose Japan). Candidum—(Common White Lily). Lily of the Valley. Madeira Vine. Trigridi—(Tiger Flower). Tritoma—(Red Hot Poker). Tuberoses.

BORDER PLANTS

We offer a fine assortment of the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. They will mostly live all winter in the open ground and bloom freely every year. We name our leading sorts:

Bleeding Heart
Veronica

Phlox
Hollyhock

Fox-Glove
Yucca

Insect Enemies and How to Destroy Them

We embody herewith brief but plain descriptions of the various insects which attack different classes of trees and plants, and in each case the best known remedy. Our directions can be relied upon implicitly, and we need only ask our friends and customers to follow the directions in each case to the letter.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING THE REMEDIES.

Paris Green or London Purple—These poisons are used either in solution or dry form. In solution one pound is mixed with from 100 to 300 gallons of water, the strength depending on the plant sprayed and the insects to be destroyed. The poison should first be mixed with enough water to form a paste, after which the full quantity may be added. It is always best to add one or two pounds of lime for each pound of the green, as the danger to foliage will be much lessened thereby. Paris Green alone is sometimes applied in dry form. It is best, however, to mix each pound with ten pounds of flour or plaster. The liquid is much less objectionable, and we would in all cases recommend it.

Kerosene Emulsion—Take common bar soap, one-half a pound, water one gallon, and kerosene two gallons. Shave the soap into the water, then beat the whole until all the soap is dissolved; add the soap liquid, boiling hot, to the kerosene, and churn for ten minutes by pumping it back into itself; when cool, the emulsion should have the consistency of thick cream or soft butter, this depending somewhat upon the kind of soap used.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE GRAPE—The Flee Beetle

This small, steel blue insect, appears in early spring, and at once begins eating the tender foliage. After eating about a moment the female beetle deposits small yellow eggs on the foliage. These soon hatch into small larvae, which continue the work of destruction.

Remedies—Spray with Paris Green, one pound, and one and one-half pounds lime to 200 gallons of water, as soon as the beetles are noticed. Two applications of this solution at intervals of a week or ten days, will usually destroy all the insects.

The Rose Bug

It makes its appearance early in the summer, devouring flowers, young fruit and leaves. The beetle is about half an inch long and of a brown color.

Remedies—The best results have followed the use of Pyrethrum, which should be applied in solution at the rate of one ounce to two gallons of water.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE APPLE—The Coddling Moth

The little white caterpillar, whose affects are so familiar to everyone, is the larvae of a small, nocturnal, gray moth. The moth deposits her eggs on the blossom end of the fruit. As soon as the eggs hatch the larvae eats its way into the young fruit; the rest of the story is well known to every one.

Remedies—Spray the trees with Paris Green or London Purple at the rate of one pound to 250 gallons of water, add one and a half pounds of lime, first when the flowers are falling and again when the fruit is the size of peas.

The Canker Worm

This measuring worm eats the green portion of the leaf, giving the tree a brownish color, as though scorched by fire. The worms appear in early spring, and when full grown are an inch long.

Remedies—Spray the trees when the leaves are one-third grown, with Paris Green solution, one pound to 200 gallons of water, add one and a half pounds of lime. Usually one spraying will be sufficient, but if the worms appear to be on the increase a second application will be advisable.

Apple Tree Tent-Caterpillar

The large silken nests made by this insect are familiar to every one. The caterpillars appear in May or June, and in five or six weeks have attained their full size.

Remedies—Cut out and burn the nests as soon as they are seen, taking the precaution to do this in the morning when the caterpillars are all in. This, together with one or two sprayings of Paris Green solution, having a strength of one pound to 200 gallons of water, and one and a half pounds of lime, will effectually rid the trees of the pest.

The Apple Aphis

Apple trees are often attacked early in the season by this insect. The lice are quite small and green in color. By sucking the juices from the young growth they greatly interfere with the functions of the latter, and as a result the tree has a sickly, yellow appearance.

Remedies—Spray with kerosene emulsion at the rate of one gallon to twenty of water, as soon as the lice appear. Repeat the treatment in eight or ten days if necessary. A decoction made by soaking over night four or five pounds of tobacco stems, or refuse tobacco of any kind, in five gallons of water, will also be found an excellent remedy against the lice.

The Oyster Shell Bark Louse

There are frequently seen on the trunks, branches and twigs of the apple tree, small, whitish shells, resembling in shape those of an oyster. Under these shells are numerous small lice busily engaged in sucking the sap from the tree.

Remedies—Scrape the trees thoroughly in spring before the leaves appear and then paint the trunk and large limbs with a thick solution made by dissolving one quart of soft soap in half a gallon of hot water. Two ounces of crude carbolic acid added to this will also increase its efficacy. Make no further treatment until the middle of May, when kerosene emulsion, one gallon to twenty-five gallons of water, should be applied. It is always best to apply the emulsion soon after the lice hatch.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PEACH—The Black Aphis

Numbers of this small, shiny black insect may be seen in the spring on the leaves and twigs of the peach. The lice often do a great deal of damage above ground as well as below on the roots.

Remedies—For the form above ground, spraying with kerosene emulsion, one gallon to thirty-five gallons of water, is the most effective remedy. The first spraying should be made as soon as the lice appear; if necessary, this should be followed by others at intervals of a few days until the trees are rid of the pest. Under the ground the lice are best destroyed by digging in tobacco stems or dust among the trees. The tobacco is scattered on the ground to the depth of half an inch or more, then dug in with a spade or fork.

Peach Yellows

This is one of the few diseases as to which very little is positively known, except its effects. It usually makes its appearance about mid-summer, causing the foliage of the tree to turn yellow, and soon thereafter the body and large limbs will throw out a considerable number of weak, yellow leaved suckers. If the tree is loaded with fruit it will be under size, little or no flavor, and ripen prematurely.

Remedies—The moment that you feel sure that a tree is affected with yellows, dig it up root and branches and burn it, and plant any tree that you like, other than a peach tree, in its place.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PEAR—The Pear Tree Slug

This insect attacks the leaves, eating away the green portion so that nothing remains but the parchment-like tissues and veins. It appears usually the latter part of June and again in August.

Remedies—Spraying with a simple solution of milk of lime, made by mixing two pounds of lime, in twenty gallons of water, will often rid the tree of this pest. The first application should be made as soon as the slugs are noticed; if necessary, others should follow in a week or ten days. By adding a little Paris Green, say one ounce to the lime of milk, the latter will be made more effectual.

The Scurfy Bark Louse

This insect resembles the Oyster Shell Bark Louse already described as attacking the apple.

Remedies—The same as for Oyster Shell Bark Louse.

Pear Blight

It is understood by the best authorities, both practical and scientific, that the cause of the disease is absolutely unknown, and there is but one certain remedy, namely to cut out the blighted parts promptly on appearance of the disease and burn them.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PLUM—The Curculio

This little grub originates from eggs deposited by a small, dirty gray beetle, when the flowers are still small.

Remedies—The most reliable way now known of dealing with Curculio is to spray it with Paris Green. The first application should be made when the flowers are falling, using a solution made by mixing one pound of Paris Green in 200 gallons of water, and adding one and a half pounds of lime. In a week or ten days make a second application, and follow this by another after the lapse of same length of time.

The Plum Tree Aphis

This insect resembles the one occurring on the peach, and like it may be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion, made by mixing one gallon of the concentrated emulsion in twenty gallons of water.

Black Knot

The most scientific as well as practical fruit growers in the country are by no means agreed as to the cause of Black Knot on plum and cherry trees, but they are entirely agreed as to the only know remedy, namely: Just as soon as the Black Knot appears cut it out, removing the branch at least two inches below where the knot appears. Burn the affected parts and follow this method promptly, thoroughly, and in most cases, you will have exterminated the disease before it has done serious damage.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE CHERRY

The Cherry is injured by plant lice, resembling those occurring on the peach or plum. The Pear Tree Slug also attacks the leaves, while the fruit is infested by the Plum Curculio.

Remedies—The remedies given under peach and pear insects should be adopted in this case.

Black Knot

Cherry trees are affected with Black Knot the same as the plum trees, and the same remedies should be used.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY—The Currant Worm

The perfect form of the worm is a small fly, which lays its eggs on the leaves in early spring. As soon as the eggs hatch, the worms eat circular holes in the foliage. As the worms increase in size, they become more voracious, often riddling the leaves.

Remedies—As soon as the worms are seen, spray the plants with a solution made by mixing one ounce of Hellebore in two gallons of water.

The Currant Aphis

The insect attacks the leaves, causing them to curl and turn brown. The lice are usually abundant in early summer, but as hot weather advances they disappear.

Remedies—Spray with kerosene emulsion, one gallon to twenty gallons of water, as soon as the lice are noticed.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE ROSE

The Rose Bug—The same as sometimes attacks the grape. **Remedies**—The same.

The Green Aphis—The same that attacks the apples. **Remedies**—The same.

The Black Aphis—The same that attacks the peach and other trees. **Remedies**—The same.

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines....	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes	rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for field culture	1 by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Number of Trees to An Acre

40 feet apart each way	25	10 " " " "	435
30 " " " "	50	8 " " " "	680
25 " " " "	70	6 " " " "	1210
20 " " " "	110	5 " " " "	1745
18 " " " "	135	4 " " " "	2725
15 " " " "	205	3 " " " "	4840
12 " " " "	300		

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet, for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

